

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

CROOK LAND SOLD.

Harriman Interests Secure Control of Big Irrigation Project.

Salem—The transfer of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company's interests in the Bend country to a newly formed corporation organized by men connected with the Harriman system is a sign pointing toward the construction of a railroad from some point on Harriman lines to the irrigation district in Crook county.

The Columbia Southern Irrigation company was largely backed by the same interests that built the Columbia Southern railway. The sale of the road to Harriman people has now been followed by the transfer of the irrigation company's interests in the 27,000 acres of land being reclaimed just west of the Deschutes river and north of the Tualuma, in Crook county. This land is northwest of Bend and practically adjoining that being reclaimed by the Deschutes Irrigation & Power company.

The new company, known as the Columbia Southern Irrigating company, has filed articles in the State department with James E. Wilson, H. F. Connor and W. R. Litzberg as incorporators. The capital stock is \$300,000. It is stated in the articles that the company proposes to take over the property and affairs of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company.

SHEEP SENT EAST.

Trade From Southeastern Oregon Brings in \$2,000,000.

Baker City—The active state of the sheep market this fall has been a matter of congratulation to that portion of Southeastern Oregon interested in this branch of the stock raising industry, although the estimates sometimes made, of \$3,000,000 having been brought into this country this season, are too much by half, according to the "sheep kings" of Eastern Oregon.

Miles Lee, recognized as Baker county's leading sheepman, and W. G. Ayre, another sheep king, from Durkee, Baker county, both state that about \$2,000,000 worth of sheep have been shipped from Eastern Oregon this year. Prices have ruled from \$1.75 to \$3.50 in extreme cases. Considerable shipping has been done this year from Huntington and Ontario, these points being most convenient to Malheur and Harney counties. Freight rates to the Eastern markets are the same from these points as from those farther north along the O. R. & N.

Millions in Stumps.

Baker City—Two Russians named Solomon are here from the East investigating yellow pine stumps, from which they claim to have a process for manufacturing turpentine and tar. They say there is millions in it, and are now in the hills surveying stumps. They must have decayed stumps, the theory being that old yellow pine stumps absorb chemicals from the ground. Four and one-half cords of stumps make \$150 worth of turpentine and tar, and the process can be repeated 16 times a month. It is believed local capital will interest itself in the enterprise.

Looking for Seining Grounds.

Astoria—A representative of Puget sound parties has been here during the past few days conferring with the owners of some of the principal independent seining grounds in the Columbia river, in an effort to secure options and property. As near as can be learned, a company is being organized on Puget sound to erect a salmon cannery on the Columbia, but before any definite steps are taken the company desires to obtain possession of a number of seining grounds as the principal source from which to secure its fish.

Expects Much From Fulton.

Coquille—Coquille valley is expected much from the recent visit of Senator Fulton, who has just returned to his home in Astoria. Everything was done to make the few days spent by the senator in this vicinity not only pleasurable to himself, but also profitable to the valley and Coos bay. The junior senator was given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the growing needs of the Coquille river and Coos bay.

Wide Ledge Near Railroad.

Eugene—More excitement has been caused in the Mohawk valley by the discovery of another gold bearing quartz ledge near Marcola, on the Wendling branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. The Hyland Bros., who operate a sawmill near Marcola, found a ledge 32 feet wide. Samples of the ore assayed went from \$1.50 up to \$7.50 per ton. It is probable this ledge will be developed.

Hop Sales at Silverton.

Silverton—Lachmund & Co., of Salem, bought 107 bales of hops of N. A. Snell at 8 cents, and Wolf & Son, of this place, bought 51 bales of Peter Olson at 9 1/2 cents and 54 bales of S. C. Rue at the same price. They bought 49 bales of J. Amberg at 9 cents. Buyers are reticent about reporting sales. Only prime hops are being sold.

Start Timber Tests Soon.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Expert Knapp, representative of the government in charge of the timber testing station, has arrived in Eugene and will commence experiments as soon as the big testing machine is installed in the new building. Carpenters expect to have the structure ready for the machine in a few days.

ELECTION RETURNS.

McClellan and Jerome Carry New York—Reform in Philadelphia.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Election returns received by the Associated Press up to 2 o'clock this morning show that the Democrats have carried the mayoralty campaign in New York City, the state ticket in Pennsylvania, the state ticket in Virginia and the city ticket in Louisville, while the Republicans made a clean sweep in Massachusetts and in Chicago and Cook county, and have carried their tickets in New Jersey, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Maryland.

In New York Hearst has a plurality in the Borough of Brooklyn of almost 16,000, with 14 election districts missing. The returns indicate McClellan's re-election by several thousand plurality. Hearst has charged fraud in the voting. Bird S. Coler was elected borough president of Brooklyn on the Municipal Ownership ticket. The New York election shows that municipal ownership will be a considerable factor in the city's politics.

In Ohio the result is still doubtful, though the returns up to a late hour indicated the election of Patterson, the Democratic candidate for governor. The suffrage amendment in Maryland was defeated overwhelmingly. Massachusetts elected a Republican governor by a majority approximating that of Douglas, the present Democratic governor. Following is a summary of the returns:

New York—Mayor, George B. McClellan, Democrat, re-elected by small plurality; William Travers Jerome, independent, district attorney, re-elected; Bird S. Coler, Municipal Ownership, elected borough president of Brooklyn.

Ohio—Both Democratic and Republican leaders claim election. Patterson, Democrat, carried Cincinnati, Cleveland, city and county, and the Democrats made gains in Toledo and Akron.

Maryland—The constitutional amendment, whose purpose was to disfranchise negro voters, was defeated. Republicans elected the state comptroller and city officials. Political complexion of the legislature uncertain.

Massachusetts—The Republicans elected Curtis Guild, Jr., Republican, governor by 29,435 plurality, and E. S. Draper, Republican, lieutenant governor by 3,942.

Chicago—Republicans made a clean sweep in Chicago and Cook county. Robert R. McCormick, Republican, elected president of the board of sanitary trustees.

Rhode Island—Clean Republican sweep.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia overwhelmingly carried by the City party (reform ticket). Berry, Democrat, elected state treasurer by upward of 75,000 plurality.

Virginia—The Democratic plurality is about 20,000, and Swanson is elected governor. Negroes generally remained away from the polls. The next legislature on joint ballot will have 23 Republicans, instead of 16, as at present.

Salt Lake City—The American party (anti-Mormon) defeated the Mormon Democratic and Republican candidates for mayor.

New Jersey—Republican gains in legislature sufficient to preclude any Democratic success to United States Senator Dryden. Reformers elect Everett Colby, Independent Republican, to state senate in Essex county.

Nebraska—Republicans elected state supreme judge.

San Francisco—Union Labor candidate for mayor probably elected by 15,000 majority.

Indianapolis—Republican mayor elected.

Soft Coal Operators to Organize.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Owners of soft coal mines have decided to hold a national convention in Chicago, and it is expected to result in the formation of a national federation of coal mine operators. The meeting will be held November 22, at the call of the commissioners and secretaries of the Mine Owners' association, which are scattered throughout the United States. This follows an announcement by officials of the Coal Mineworkers' union that a demand for a wage increase will be made in January.

Reform for War Department.

Washington Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt has approved the recommendations for certain reforms in the routine business of the War department which were prepared under the direction of Acting Secretary Oliver. These changes have been brought about by the action of the president in creating the Keim commission. His letter criticized the methods of work in connection with papers of both Army and Navy departments and General Oliver took the matter up at once.

Russia Becoming Pacified.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—The following official communication is published this morning: As the divers regions of Russia are becoming pacified it is evident that the acute crisis precipitated by the shock of the new system in collision with existing tendencies, approaches an end. The tragic and deplorable events of the past week in many parts of the empire may be regarded as the spontaneous reaction of the conservative elements.

Cossacks Killed in Ambush.

Kutais, Caucasus, Nov. 8.—Cossacks who were escorting M. Lazarenko, a county official, and M. Pekarski, a justice of the peace, were ambushed in the Ozergeti district by revolutionaries, who were fighting the troops sent to the district to restore order. Two entire companies, consisting of 107 and 120 men respectively, were wiped out.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

Views of the President Regarding Insurance Companies.

Holds Conference With Ex-Secretary Morton, Who Discloses Inside Facts—Will Propose Federal Inquiry to Go Beyond Work of Legislative Committee.

New York, Nov. 7.—That there will be a Federal investigation of life insurance methods and that President Roosevelt is taking an active interest in the matter and will, in all likelihood, at an early date ask for the appointment of a congressional committee to take up the work, was learned today from an authority the value of which can not be questioned.

The inquiry will be conducted independently of the states legislative committee, and in spite of any results which may follow the committee's report. It is declared that the revelations and the many startling disclosures brought out by the state committee have been the incentive which has led the president and his advisers to take up the question.

The president during the last two or three weeks has frequently been in conference with men prominent in the insurance world. It is known that Paul Morton, head of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was in Washington yesterday. It was whispered in Wall street today that Mr. Morton's visit to Washington was in the line of giving the president some inside information concerning the proposed investigation, and that he might even have been summoned there. Mr. Morton would not say whether this was a fact, neither would he consent to be interviewed.

DREDGE COAST HARBORS.

General MacKenzie Recommends the Building of a Boat.

Washington, Nov. 7.—In his annual report General MacKenzie, chief of engineers, made one exception to the rule prohibiting recommendations for new work. He recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to build a dredge for use on the bars at the entrance to Tillamook, Yaquina and Coos bays, and at the entrance to the Siuslaw and Coquille rivers. General MacKenzie had this to say about the dredge, for which the last congress refused to make an appropriation:

"Navigation in these harbors is often greatly delayed by the forming of shoals, the material deposited in most instances being of such nature that it cannot be handled with a dipper dredge. It is estimated that a combination suction and dipper dredge could be advantageously used, and so constructed that it could be taken from harbor to harbor as necessities demand.

"The cost of such a plant with two dumpscows would be approximately \$50,000, and it is thought that the necessity for its use will fully justify the expenditure.

RIOTS AT ODESSA.

Czar's Ukase Made Excuse for Extermination of Jews.

Odesa, Nov. 7.—The anti-Semitic riots are in full swing in this city and surrounding districts. The agitators of the movement have distributed a circular assuring the distributors that the authorities have received the czar's ukase and state that it commands the extermination of all Jews. As a result of this action, the wholesale pillage continues. The local authorities refuse to interfere, either standing idly by, refusing to check riots, or participating in the same.

News continues to reach the city of terrible massacres, which have occurred at various points along the railway, especially here and at Kieff. The casualties in those murderous disturbances are heavy.

Confer on Packers' Case.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Attorney General Moody has sent to United States District Attorney C. B. Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pugin to go to Washington in regard to the beef trust prosecution. The plea of the packers declaring that Commissioner Garfield, of the bureau of corporations, had promised the packers immunity from prosecution has taken such an aspect that the attorney general is said to wish a joint interview with the commissioner and Messrs. Morrison and Pugin.

Whole Caucasus in Revolt.

London, Nov. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "War, hopeless war, prevails in the Caucasus. The Trans-Caucasian railroad, the sole line, is effectively crippled, and reinforcements have been compelled to march. Seventeen bridges have been wrecked, and the rails have been torn up in 40 places. Telegraph lines have been destroyed, and Georgia and the Daghestan are isolated. Every male is in arms."

Poles Also Want Autonomy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—On the heels of the announcement of the successful Finnish national movement comes news of a strong revival of the struggle for autonomy in Poland. Dispatches from Kalisz, in Poland, and Thorn, in West Prussia, say that flags with the Polish coat of arms have been hoisted in several churches and city buildings.

A YUKON EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE



Imbued with the idea that the conquest of the North Pole can only be accomplished by explorers who have become acclimated to the rigors of the Arctic winter and who have had long practice with the management of dog sledges, a party of hardy ones in Dawson City, the metropolis of the Yukon district, have given an appreciative ear to the project of Dr. Antony Varile, a Frenchman at present a resident of Dawson, who is said to be an inventor and an ardent student of polar research.

His plans as described to a meeting of citizens of Dawson recently, do not lack novelty, and it is reported that General Greeley, who has been in the Arctic himself on a memorable expedition, has declared the scheme is well founded. Certainly, he admitted the correctness of the judgment of the French explorer in deciding to make a trial trip, as it were, in the Yukon district the coming winter, where the stage is set very like the setting in the neighborhood of the Pole, and the experimenters will be within reach of civilization.

The real start, as reported, is to be made in June, next year, so that Commander Peary need not fear keen competition as he nears his goal, for he will have had almost a year's start. An international society for polar research and experiment was recently formed at Dawson. It is the object of this organization, said to number 200 members, to assist in the development of the theory of Dr. Varile. It is the contention of the new North Pole seekers that the expeditions of all former polar explorers or Pole seekers have been conducted on anything but lines that would be approved by the northern travelers of experience. Yukoners found many weak points in the methods of travel, equipment and composition of nearly every polar expedition of the past.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAY.

Life Insurance as It Is Conducted in the Antipodean Islands.

In faraway New Zealand the government conducts a life insurance department which not only offers its policies at a low premium, but has the security of the State behind it as its guarantee to investors. By open competition with individual concerns it prevents any ordinary combination from keeping up excessive rates, and there are no high salaried officials to absorb the annual receipts.

It is an ideal theory. In America an insurance of \$5,000, which may cost a person who has arrived at middle age \$200 annually, in New Zealand may be obtained for one-third that expense. In America legislative inquiry has already thrown so much light upon the complex and devious management of the insurance business that a distrust of the whole system has become general. In New Zealand the entire responsibility is borne by the colonial government. There can never be any failure until the country becomes bankrupt. The first illustration is that of the government life insurance building at Wellington, while the second shows the postoffice in the same city.

Governmental life insurance is by no means the only New Zealand institution from which America might take pattern profitably. One of the fairest and most logical remedial measures ever tried in the colony and one which has proved its usefulness from the very moment of its adoption is the workman's "compensation for accident" act. The principle upon which the measure was instituted was based on the assumption that it is neither by the wish nor by the conduct of either employer or employee that accidents happen, but that in spite of that fact a steady percentage of accidents occurs. They are thus incidental to production, and the business which yields the profit should bear this part of the expense of producing. Therefore a sum must

lect if left to their own initiative. It has worked admirably in New Zealand, and there is no reason why it should be less effective elsewhere.

Still another measure of relief until recently pronounced utopian has been tried by the New Zealand life insurance department and found practicable—the old age pension act. Older countries, from which millions flow like water for trade wars or to exploit some sentiment of nationality, have declined to provide nourishment for



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those who are no longer profitable for money producing purposes, but New Zealand decided to try the experiment, and it has entailed no hardship on any class, but has given relief to many. The scheme of compulsory old age insurance has been tried in Germany with far less success. Specious as that theory appears, it has been found in practice to be only another system of making the poor keep the poor.

Although one may not be able to accept the theories by which the reforms in New Zealand have been brought about he must grant that the people of this faraway country have shown such remarkable progress in self government that all intelligent Americans cannot fail to learn much from the up to date methods which prevail there.

Antitoxin Against Fatigue.

Should the development of the study of toxins and antitoxins render possible the production of an antibody capable of neutralizing the results of muscular fatigue, the consequences could hardly be predicted, says the Medical Record. Yet a German investigator seriously claims to have taken more than one step in this direction already and publishes results that are at least surprising.

Welchard (Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, Nov. 29, 1904) says he has obtained a stable antitoxin, which, when taken by the mouth in moderate doses, permits the output of an increased amount of muscular energy without fatigue, and when taken continuously causes a sense of general bien etre and augments the capacity for work. He commends his preparation to clinicians as a promising anaphoretic for convalescents, neurasthenics, etc. This fatigue antitoxin is obtained from horses by injecting them with fatigue toxin produced in the muscles of animals that have been subjected to extreme muscular exhaustion.

A Safe Wager.

"I see that a member of the Newport colony makes this naive excuse when threatened with an interview: 'My lawyer will not allow me to talk for publication any more.'"

"Well, I'll bet it wasn't a woman that said that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Current and the Corn. "They are sending electricity through buried wires in order to stimulate the growth of vegetables."

"I wonder if the current is strong enough to shock the corn?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How worthless we all are; yet how well we get along!